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THE LEGISLATURE

The legislature that met today will have
much important business to consider.
That being the case it would have been
reasonable for the Republican and Demo-
cratic senators to get into a row over "pro-
prietors." The people of Indiana are not
interested in the slightest degree in the
appointment of doorkeepers, and their
employees. It is good to know, therefore,
that an unseemly wrangle over these
places is likely to be avoided. It is to be
noted further—and with thankfulness—that
the house is proposing to limit the
number of its employees to thirty-nine, a
resolution to that effect having been
adopted by the Republican caucus. This
is less than half the number employed at
the last two sessions.

As there is so much to do—or at least
to try to do—it is well that business
should not be blocked by a quarrel over
patronage. It is well, too, that the most
cordial relations should exist between
Republicans and Democrats, and that
more partisan legislation or partisan op-
position should be avoided. Otherwise
there is likely to be a deadlock that will
prevent any action. For though the Rep-
ublicans control the house, the senate
is evenly divided between the two parties,
the vote of the Republican Lieutenant-
Governor being necessary to break the tie.

Business of the greatest importance will
come before the legislature. It will be
asked to call a constitutional convention,
enact a prohibition statute, grant suffrage
to women, reform our system of taxation,
adopt a budget system, and create a state
highway department. There are many
other matters, some of them only less im-
portant than those mentioned, that will
be presented to the legislature. Much,
of course, depends on the leadership.
Lieutenant-Governor Bush has already
indicated that he will not allow the work
of the senate to be interfered with by the
intrusion of outsiders who have, of late
years, been seeking a scandal. Much will be
done by Senator Robinson, Republican
floor leader, who has proved himself a
fearless and effective legislator. Jesse
Eckhardt, who was unanimously chosen
by the Republican caucus as Speaker of
the house, is a man of legislative experi-
ence, and of character and ability. The
Democrats, too, have been fortunate in
selecting Mr. Crayens as floor leader in
the house. If the right spirit prevails this
legislature can render great service to
this people of Indiana.

THE PERSISTENT LOAN SHARK

From time to time there have been in-
dications that Indianapolis was not free
from the loan shark evil. Since the pas-
sage of the state chattel loan law and
the organization of the Public Welfare
Loan Association abuses have not been so
common, but it appears that some petty
lenders are able both to survive com-
petition of the association and to evade
the law. Legally, the small lender can
not charge more than 2 per cent. a month,
or 24 per cent. a year, on chattel loans.
But he can also charge a 3 per cent. fee
for renewal, and this charge is used to
mislead small borrowers.

According to information received by
Thomas D. Stevenson, deputy prosecuting
attorney, it is a common practice of
lenders to lead a borrower to think that
he is making a loan for six months,
whereas the loan is renewed every month
at a cost of 3 per cent. on the unpaid
balance. This makes an additional re-
turn to the lender and its effect is to
force the payment of a rate of interest
higher than the law permits. It was
obviously not the intention of the law,
in providing a 3 per cent. charge for re-
newals, that the loan be renewed every
month. The charge was intended to re-
imburse the companies for the expense
and trouble connected with renewals re-
quested by borrowers at the end of nor-
mal loan periods. In a decision several
months ago, Special Judge Spahr, sitting
in the Marion county circuit court, held
that these renewal charges were illegal.
A grand jury investigation is promised.

The loan shark laws need strengthening.
The grasping and oftentimes cheat-
ing petty money lender has been the
source of a great deal of annoyance in
the past and every effort should be made
to prevent his returning to the practices
which a few years ago put the whole
chattel loan business in bad odor.

THE MALIGNED MOTHER-IN-LAW

Statistics compiled by the domestic re-
lations court of Chicago afford convinc-
ing proof that the mother-in-law, in Chi-
cago at least, contributes only a small,
a negligible, part in domestic infelicity.
Only 1 per cent. of all the disputes ad-
judged in the court could be traced to either
the influence or the interference of the
mother-in-law. No doubt, what is true
in Chicago is true elsewhere. Mothers-
in-law have long been maligned.

The records from which the statistics
were assembled by the Chicago experts
are probably replete with incidents to
show that, instead of causing or precipi-
tating disputes between husband and
wife, mothers-in-law did all in their pow-
er to prevent disagreement and separa-
tion. That, of course, is not the role they
play according to comedians, jokesters
and some writers of fiction. Quite the
contrary. The mother-in-law of the comic
weekly and the musical comedy and of
not a few novels is a maker of trouble.
It is the wife's mother, the trouble
maker, who is the cause of the husband's
trouble, if she is the husband's mother,
the trouble then falls faithfully on the
shoulders of the wife.

And this fiction about the mother-in-
law, old as it is, is still producing mer-
chant. It is, as stage folk are wont to
say, "good for a laugh." But most of us

laugh, not because the quip is true to
life, but because it is ridiculously untrue
to life. And the mother-in-law laugh
with us. In recent years, though, even
the absurdity has ceased to provoke the
mirth it once aroused. It has gone stale.
Professional humorists, by solemn asser-
ment, have banished the mother-in-law
joke. The stage is slowly eliminating it.
The fiction is inclined nowadays to pre-
sent the mother-in-law in her true light.

The change is refreshing. Incidentally,
it is to be remarked that it was not
brought about by any complaint on the
part of the mother-in-law. For genera-
tions they have endured the misrepresen-
tation without a murmur of complaint.
Not a single protest has issued from
them. They have smiled at the jokes and
paid them no heed. Because of their pa-
tience and because of the beneficent part
they have played the world over in
smoothing out the matrimonial difficulties
of young married couples, the New York
Sun thinks they "deserve a monument
and a day." Perhaps they do, but the
new attitude toward them may serve to
some extent as a grateful substitute for both.

THE STATE FAIR

The state fair is really the important
business of the state board of agricul-
ture, as viewed by the people, and as the
fair is managed openly and with the ap-
proval of exhibitors and visitors, or in
defiance of appearances, the board must
stand or fall. In this case it was plain,
after the manner in which concessions
were handled last year, that the board, or
those to whom its policies were entrusted,
needed a reminder that the state fair is
not a private enterprise conducted with
regard only for the opinions of a few,
but a state institution.

Under the old board, much good has
been accomplished in building up interest
in the fair. The retiring secretary, Mr.
Downing, has in many respects proved
his worth as a promoter of the kind of
fair which attracts visitors. He erred
in making the fair too much a state
board of agriculture show. His handling
of the concessions laid out may have
been for the best interests of the people,
who really make the state fair possible,
but it did not appear so. There was too
much statehouse influence at work,
and not enough respect for the rights
of the people who support the fair. This
does not mean that the concession prop-
rietor is to be dismissed without consid-
eration. The new secretaries will have
their hands full, but it is to be presumed
that they will profit by the experience of
the old managers in defying public opinion.

Behind the contest which distinguished
the meeting of the new board yesterday
is the circumstance that Indiana has a
state fair because the people want it. It
is not the product of manufactured sen-
timent, nor is it run for the benefit of
those who can make money by charging
high prices for food and amusement. It
is merely the expression of the desire of
certain exhibitors to show their wares
to advantage, and of the desire of a
large number of persons to see these
wares together. The whole effort of the
board should be to bring the exhibitor
and spectator together under the most
favorable circumstances. Any deviation
from this policy tends toward the exploi-
tation of one party or the other, and
when this happens it is time to get back
to fundamentals. It may well be worth
while for the board to consider the sug-
gestion of its new president that the
scope of the state fair be extended and
that it afford opportunity at the fair
ground for an all-year educational
exhibit.

IMPORTING TREE PESTS

Not in the interest of a protective tariff,
but for the safety of our fruit trees, it
looks as if the United States must
eventually shut off the importation of
nursery stock. We have brought into this
country many valuable varieties of fruit
from Europe and the orient. But there is
not much of this that can not be propa-
gated in the United States. In bringing
in nursery stock, we have also brought
in many destructive diseases. It is es-
timated that 50 per cent. of the pests that
must now be fought in the orchards and
nurseries were imported with the tree
stock. State inspection is not sufficient to
protect the fruit grower against these
pests. Many trees with earth about their
roots are brought to this country. In
this earth the root diseases may be im-
ported; or there may be insects in the
pupa state. It is practically impossible
for the inspector to discover pests thus
concealed. Some states have already
placed a bar against foreign importations,
particularly to nurseries. But this is not
protection, because there may be re-
shipment from some other state, and
often there are importations direct to
individuals and not through nurseries.

It may be argued that there are valu-
able trees and fruits, which should be
cultivated in this country, that have not
yet been introduced. For these diseases
protection could be made, by federal en-
actment. Many nurseries have already
become converts to the theory that the
only remedy lies in federal legislation
and the practical exclusion of foreign
trees except where they may be absolute-
ly examined, root and branch, propagated
and observed before distribution. Some
of the diseases like the white pine blister,
which is threatening vast areas, do not
develop the first year.

The subject is not without its difficul-
ties, but it is attracting the attention of
the entomologists and horticulturists and
has been made a topic for discussion un-
der the title, "Stopping Importation of
Tree and Plant Pests," at the interna-
tional forestry conference to be held in
Washington, January 18 and 19. The
Indiana department of entomology has
been awake to the difficulty of protect-
ing nurseries and gardens from imported
diseases, and reports that there is a grow-
ing sentiment in this state even
among the nurserymen favorable to a
general quarantine.

TURKEY'S NEW STATUS

The Turkish declaration of independence
of the collective sovereignty of Great
Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Germany and
Austria-Hungary, given to the world in
the form of a note to the German and
Austro-Hungarian governments, means
nothing more than a formal acknowl-
edgment of conditions that have prevailed
since Germany began the exploitation of
Turkey. The Ottoman empire formally re-
pudiates the treaty of Paris of 1856 and
the treaty of Berlin of 1878. These treaties
were never held in high regard, either by
the Turks or by the principal European
powers. They were expedients for giving
Turkey an opportunity to contemplate

the advantages of making herself over
to the European plan of civilization. They
urged her to look westward for ideas,
but she kept her face to the east.

Conspicuous by its absence is any refer-
ence to Germany's part in denouncing the
treaties. Great Britain is condemned for
taking Egypt. France is condemned for
forcing the Turks to give some measure
of self-government to certain dependen-
cies. Italy is blamed for an unjust war on
Turkey as a means of furthering her in-
terests in North Africa, and Russia is
denounced for her designs upon Turkish
territory. No mention is made of Ger-
many's attitude in regard to Persia and
all of the country which lies between it
and Berlin. The most arrogant reference
in the note is Turkey's declaration that
having become the ally of Germany and
Austria-Hungary she has achieved the
standing of a great power and wishes to
be recognized as such.

The communication appears to have
been written or inspired in Berlin for
its effect on the Turkish soldiers and for
whatever it may be worth when the time
comes for making peace. The German
foreign office can hardly expect the neu-
tral countries to recognize the new status
of Turkey. Before the civilized world,
Turkey stands today about where she
stood twenty years ago. Her standards
are different, and even the atrocities in
the west of Europe have not mitigated
the Turkish crimes in Armenia and the
provinces in western Asia. In short, Ger-
many has merely added to the entente
reasons for continuing the war. That the
note bears a Turkish signature does not
absolve her ally. Since Germany was able
to stop it, she is responsible for sending
it out.

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH

We think that Senator Lodge is quite
right in opposing the Hitchcock resolu-
tion, at least for the present. Indorsing
the President's action in sending his re-
cent notes. It was maintained by Senator
Hitchcock that all that the senate was
asked to do was to approve the request
of the President that the belligerents
state their terms of peace. One has only
to read the resolution to see that it goes
much further. Here it is:

The senate approves and strongly im-
pores the action taken by the President
in sending the diplomatic notes of Decem-
ber 13 to the nations now engaged in war,
suggesting and recommending that those
nations state the terms upon which peace
might be discussed.

This involves, certainly by inference,
approval of the notes in their entirety,
including the pledge that we should be
ready to become a party to some com-
bination of powers to prevent war in the
future. It is not necessary to discuss
that question, though it will bear a
good deal of discussion. All that is nec-
essary is to insist that the senate should
not even seem to lend support to such
a policy until it knows exactly what it is
doing.

For it involves a grave departure from
American traditions. Senator Lodge said:
"This resolution is not a general resolu-
tion in regard to peace. It does not
simply say that in the interest of human-
ity the United States hopes peace soon
will be reached and this resolution was
brought to an early end. Whether such an
expression by congress would have any
effect or not we are not here to discuss.
That certainly expresses a sentiment that
must be appreciated by everybody with
any feeling for humanity. It commits the
senate to most absolute approval and in-
dorsement of the note of the President."

The opposition of the Massachusetts
senator is, in no sense, partisan. The
truth is that there is even yet serious
doubt as to just what the notes mean.
Secretary Lansing has said that neither
he nor the President regarded them as
notes. The German ambassador, as
Senator Lodge said yesterday, interpreted
them as having a relation to Germany's
peace offer, though the administration—
and Senator Lodge fully accepts this view—
says that it was in no way associated
with that offer, much less prompted by
it. But there have undoubtedly been va-
rious interpretations. There is no hurry
about it. The senate can well afford to
wait for developments. A refusal to in-
dorse at the present time could not be
construed as censure, or, if it could,
the fault would be with those who unwisely
precipitated the discussion. "If," said
Senator Lodge, "misinterpretation of the
note is so general, then we are in danger,
when, without abatement or modification,
we adopt that note, of saying to the whole
world that the senate or congress are
ranging themselves on the side of one bel-
ligerent in bringing about peace." It
would be much wiser for the senate, at
the present time, to maintain an attitude
of detachment, in order that it may be
possible for it, when the time comes, to
deal with the great issues that may be
presented in an impartial and unprejudiced
way.

WAR BUSINESS

A review of the foreign business of the
United States for 1916 indicates that the
prospects as determined by the volume in
1915 and the anticipation that the war
would extend into 1917 has been more than
fulfilled. The business which was in
1917 is dependent almost entirely upon the
war. How, with the war continuing into
1918, the foreign business for 1917 can
equal that of 1916 is hard to imagine, yet
after the record of 1916, no reasonable
prediction based on the continuance of
the war, can be disproved. During 1916
this country achieved—or, rather, had
 thrust upon it—an unprecedented volume
of trade. In 1912, its exports amounted
to \$2,237,373,933, and its balance of trade
—the excess of exports over imports—
was \$331,143,332. In 1913, the figures were
\$2,844,015,238 and \$691,471,812. In 1914,
they fell off to \$2,112,634,048 and \$338,048,948.
In 1915, they were \$3,554,607,847 and \$1,746,054,152,
and last year they were \$5,490,000,000 and
\$3,100,000,000. Since the war began in
August, 1914, the excess of exports over im-
ports amounts to \$5,300,423,301. It is this
volume of business which has given to
the United States a corner on the gold
supply, and, for the time being at least,
made the dollar the standard in many for-
eign countries where before the war the
British pound was the standard.

Considered as trade built upon superior
manufacturing and marketing ability,
these figures would indicate that the
United States had all but pre-empted the
business of the world. Considered in the
light of the European war, however, they
tell an entirely different story. The fact
is that more than 80 per cent. of this in-
crease in foreign business is in supplies
directly or indirectly required by foreign
powers in their present business of mak-
ing war. In other words, when they are
through making war, they will have no
use for goods upon which the export pros-
perity—and hence to a large extent the

domestic prosperity—of the United States
is at this time dependent. From August
1, 1914, to November 1, 1915, the United
States exported goods valued at about
\$2,000,000,000. Of this amount, \$150,000,000
was in ammunition and firearms, which
before the war foreign countries bought
of the United States in negligible quan-
tities. During the fiscal year ending June
30, 1916, the United States sold to foreign
countries wool and manufactures of wool
valued at \$4,739,087; during the first
twenty-seven months of the war, the ne-
cessity for uniforms created a demand for
wool wearing apparel and other wool
manufactures which this country supplied
to the value of \$90,500,000. During the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the United
States exported brass and brass manu-
factures valued at \$7,472,673; during the
first twenty-seven months of the war its
exports of brass and brass manufactures
were valued at \$36,400,000. In the same
period its automobile exports jumped
from \$33,000,000 to \$108,500,000. Before the
war few horses and mules were exported
from the country; during the first twenty-
seven months of the war horses and
mules to the value of \$300,400,000 were ex-
ported.

These large figures mean large profits,
war profits which when the war is over
will leave the United States with a large
capacity for supplying a foreign war
market and no foreign war market to go
to. But many of the manufactured arti-
cles for which a large war market has
lately developed can be sold in times of
peace to other countries. As yet the
American manufacturer and exporter has
done little more than contemplate the
possibilities in South America. Great
Britain is busy with the war, but she can
spare time to launch a campaign for the
South American trade which Germany
was compelled to abandon for the time.
Japan is doing for Russia almost what
the United States is doing for Great
Britain and France, yet she can spare
time and money to compete with Great
Britain for the German market in South
America. The danger of allowing imme-
diate profits to obscure the really sub-
stantial export future of the United
States is, in short, no less than it was
a year ago. Some headway is being made,
but as far as the United States is con-
cerned, South America, its legitimate
field for trade expansion, is almost
ignored.

Resolutions recently adopted by the In-
diana State Chamber of Commerce favor-
ing the adoption of a budget system and
the creation of a highway department
demand consideration by the legislature.
The budget system is regarded as the
most efficient and economical method of
handling public finances, and there is no
reason why it should not be applied to
expenditures by the state. There is
"pork" in the legislature as there is in
congress. Every session brings forth
bills that are chiefly of interest to the
senators or representatives of the district,
and of questionable value, or none, to
the rest of the state. A budget system
would reduce such bills, and the appropriations
usually involved in them, to a minimum,
and should work other economies that
would be of great benefit to the state.

If the senate feels that it must pass a
peace resolution, perhaps that offered by
Senator Gallinger would be the most de-
sirable. It is wholly colorless, means
nothing in particular, and could be
passed by any neutral body at any
time since the war began without ruf-
fling anybody's feelings or committing
anybody in the slightest degree to any-
thing.

More work! New we've got to look
out for a counterfeited \$10 gold certificate.
And we'll tend to that little chore, too.
We're wise—and have occasion to be.

Eggs have now reached the point where
the plain people are face to face with the
choice between eggs for breakfast and a
pleasant hour at the movies.

What Colonel Hoffman can't under-
stand is why he is so not legislatively
popular as he is so richly deserves to be
by reason of his record.

A creditor nation can not always be a
mere sucker. National City Bank of
New York circular.

Certainly not! And it doesn't need to
be, either. There must be plenty of
other things when it is well known that one
is born every minute.

The Culver black horse troop is to es-
cort Vice-President Marshall in the au-
gustal parade, but in numbers it won't
begin to compare with the spectators who
have ambitions in the dark horse line.

The new half dollars came out a little
late to be good for a dozen strictly fresh
eggs.

A fire in a Logansport business block
was traced to an overheated furnace, but
there is no explanation of how one man
got hold of enough coal to overheat a
furnace.

The Russian monk Rasputin is rapidly
acquiring a place among the much-
talked alongside Pancho Villa and the
German crown prince.

For the first time in the history of the
senate the privileges of the floor have
been granted to a woman, and she is
not to run the vacuum sweeper, either.

The Indiana battalion of field artillery
had the best camp in its district along
the coast of the Atlantic. Report of the chief of
militia division of the war department.

And everybody knows only a good sol-
dier can make a good camp.

COTTON GOODS CENTERS

The steadily increasing output of cotton
goods in mills of the southern states has
given rise to the question whether
in time some of the great New England
manufacturing centers will pass away, as
a result of inability to compete. Such a
time, if it ever comes, is a long way off,
according to views of a New York writer
who has made a study of the cotton goods
as reported in the New York Times.

While the southern mills are strong com-
petitors in some of the staple products,
he says, they are not serious rivals of
the fine goods mills of New Bedford or of
the colored cottons manufacture now
centered in Lowell.

As to which is the more desirable loca-
tion for a mill, from a manufacturing
viewpoint, there is something to be said
against each part of the country, with-
less, possibly against the south. The New
Yorker says. Union labor is a negligible
factor in the cotton goods trade, and
somewhat lower, though they are getting
closer to the northern scale. Mills in the
more isolated districts, where they have
the offer of the only employment to be
had, have an advantage. In many cases,
however, the lower wage is made up for
in other ways, in the cotton goods trade,
which is not often seen among the
northern mills. Labor laws in the south
are less stringent than in the north, and
in most communities there are not the
same restrictions on child labor, but leg-
islation is gradually reducing the difference
between the two sections. In the south
there are no strikes, and the conditions
are changing, with the south gaining
in efficiency and the north losing the
efficient French-Canadian type of
workers which is being replaced by Slavs,
Poles and other European labor.

To the untold it might seem that the
mill in the south has all the best of it
in regard to getting cotton supplies. This
is not strictly true, however. The mill
so situated that it can use "local" cotton
has everything its own way. If nothing
happens to the crop, with little cost of
transportation. On the other hand, the
mill in the noncotton-producing parts of
the Carolinas, for instance, is worse off
than the mill in Fall River. The actual
transport cost is smaller to the latter, in
spite of the longer distance to be traveled,
because the cotton comes from Texas to
Fall River by water while it goes from
Georgia and Alabama to the Carolinas by
rail. New England's abundant water
power is an advantage over the south
and the mills of the north have a great
advantage, too, when it comes to shipping
out the woven goods to purchasers.

BUYING AN AUTO

[La Crie de Paris]

Madame B., wife of a captain who is at
the front, decided to sell her auto, as she had
no use for it since the departure of her husband.

She was visited by a couple of newly rich.
The husband was a wharf porter who had
amassed some fortune by carrying on his
shoulders a large barrel of molasses and
the wife was a big, burly woman, the
English. The wife who had shared his bad
fortune for many days, now shared his good
luck.

"Before looking at your auto," she said to
Madame B., "tell me if there is a clock and
a flower holder in it?"

"Yes, madame."

"That's good. If there's a clock and a flower
holder I'll do some business."

Madame B. conducted them to the garage.
The two new rich, without a word, opened
the doors of the auto, blew her breath on the
brasswork, rubbed them with their sleeve and
addressing the servant who had come with
her, said: "Don't touch Joseph, all right."

"Yes, madame."

"Now, only sometimes. 'Thou' hear me?'"

She remarked that the presumptuous
servants were flattened. Joseph wished to blow
them up.

"No, no, Joseph. I'll fill the reservoir and
we'll go. Today is Sunday. I want to get
back to the city in the auto before night.
Joseph, let down the top so that everybody
will see us."

"When she had finished her work she said:
"This auto pleases me. How much?"

"Twenty thousand francs."

"Then to her husband: 'Pay it, Victor.'"

"No, no, no," said the twenty notes.
The buyer said: "Now, we'll take it."

"Perhaps," said Madame B., "you had better
let it to see if the motor is in order. We
have not run it much for more than two
years."

"No, no, no! Joseph, fill the reservoir and
we'll go. Today is Sunday. I want to get
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we'll go. Today is Sunday. I want to get
back to the city in the auto before night.
Joseph, let down the top so that everybody
will see us."

"When she had finished her work she said:
"This auto pleases me. How much?"

"Twenty thousand francs."

"Then to her husband: 'Pay it, Victor.'"

"No, no, no," said the twenty notes.
The buyer said: "Now, we'll take it."

"Perhaps," said Madame B., "you had better
let it to see if the motor is in order. We
have not run it much for more than two
years."

"No, no, no! Joseph, fill the reservoir and
we'll go. Today is Sunday. I want to get
back to the city in the auto before night.
Joseph, let down the top so that everybody
will see us."

"When she had finished her work she said:
"This auto pleases me. How much?"

ALCOHOL IN RUSSIA

Various phases of the remarkable ef-
fects of the sudden prohibition of the sale
of vodka in Russia are set forth in the
Atlantic Monthly, by Robert P. Blake, an
American historian who has been living in
Russia several years, studying the
country. The widespread prevalence of
drunkenness due to the cheapness of this
alcoholic drink, and its rotting effect on
the moral fiber were obvious to even an
impartial observer. Mr. Blake, like
others, tells of the almost magical
changes accompanying the prohibition de-
cree at the outbreak of the war—the dis-
appearance of drunkenness, the increased
savings, and the financial strengthening,
rather than the weakening of the govern-
ment, that might have been expected
from the loss of the vodka revenue. How-
ever, part of the earlier changes he at-
tributes to the excitement attending the
early days of the war. As time has passed
there has been a return by devious ways
to old habits on the part of many
drinking, particularly those of the cities
where the possibilities of the vodka trade
for vodka are greater. This has led to a
division of opinion about prohibition,
much like the division that exists in
America. Some people look at the evil
effects of the substitutes, and pronounce
the ban a failure. Others, whom Mr.
Blake regards as the sane ones, con-
sider the benefits which the abstemious
has conferred upon the lower classes, and
the rise in economic prosperity which has
resulted from it. Among the peasants,
where the chances of obtaining substi-
tutes are less favorable than in the cities,
the prohibition of vodka has been a great